Weather

Idaho: Cloudy and unsettled Wednesday and Thursday; local snows in the mountains; freezing temperature.

Wallace: Maximum 42, minimum 28.

WALLACE PRESS-TIMES

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WALLACE, IDAHO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1931.

VOL. 35. NO. 281.

Primary Bill Introduced In Idaho Senate

SMITH DEMANDS APOLOGIES FOR FALSE CARTOON

Echoes of 1928 Presidential Campaign Are Heard by Committee; Asks Reparation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. (AP)—Echoes of the 1928 presidential campaign were heard at the capitol today in a demand from Alfred E. Smith, the democratic standard bearer, for an "apology and reparation" from the republican national committee.

In a letter to Senator Wagner of New York, a democratic member of the senate campaign funds committee, Smith characterized as "false" statements attached to a cartoon circulated in Nebraska last fall against Senator Norris (Rep., Ind., by Robert H. Lucas, executive director of the republican national organization.

The statement, which Smith said was due to a "hoax on the Jole-Parker association of Newark" and denied by him August 21, 1930, quoted him as saying the democratic party would soon be in control and "will make this a happy as well as a prosperous nation."

The cartoon was entitled "Al Smith-Raskob idea of happiness."

Refers to Testimony.

Smith referred to testimony before the campaign funds committee that Lucas had $80,000 copies of the cartoon distributed in several states, including Nebraska, and said:

"I think an apology and reparation is due me from the republican national committee which permitted its director to do this and that I am entitled to have 800,000 copies of a statement showing that I was falsely quoted, distributed just as widely as the original cartoon."

He said an "injustice" had been done not only to himself but Chairman John J. Raskob of the democratic national committee, to "say nothing of Senator Norris."

Neither Chairman Fess nor Lucas would comment on the Smith letter which was read before the Nye committee at the outset of the session.

Three Are Questioned.

J. Natt Chilton, republican national committeeman for Kentucky; Galen L. Tait, republican state chairman for Maryland, and F. H. Cretch, Nye committe auditor and investigator, were questioned. Chilton and Cretch were examined principally regarding the circulation of the cartoon and its inclusion in a special edition of the Fellowship Forum, a klu klux klan newspaper, which were sent into Kentucky and West Virginia.

Cretch testified the record of the Independent Publishing company showed 33?5 worth of these "special editions" were distributed in Kentucky and delt with prohibition and religion. He said former Senator Robinson, republican, Kentucky, ordered more than 100,000 copies and said friends would pay for them.

The records further showed Chairman Nye later observed that a Robert Eftes paid $2000 of the $2375 bill.

Chilton denied any knowledge of the special editions, but he agreed that use of such literature was "un-American because it appealed to religious prejudice."

Chilton said he knew of a Robert Eftes in Washington who was deputy commissioner of internal revenue, but was not certain he was the man who paid the $2000 for Robinson. If he was, Nye said, it was a "very serious offense" against the corrupt practices act prohibiting the solicitation of federal office holders to contribute toward campaigns. Nye said he might subpoenae Eftes.

Rent Makes Reply.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 13. (AP)—The assertion that John J. Raskob is the "first mortgage holder" of the democratic party was made today in a letter to the national chairman by Frank R. Kent of the Baltimore Sun.

"I further assert that in the history of this country no political party was ever under such financial obligations to any individual as the democratic party is today under you," said Kent, political writer for the Sun and author of several books on politics.

"You brought the party out of bankruptcy, put it through the receivership, stood it on its financial feet and then clapped a first mortgage on it."

Kent's letter was occasioned by one from Raskob made public yesterday in which the letter defended his chairmanship against criticism by the writer.

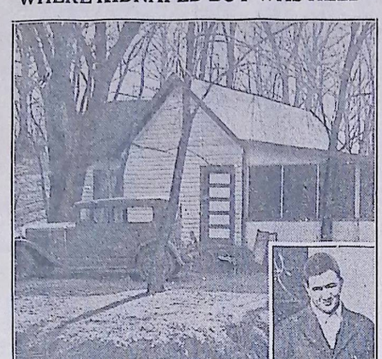
"The democratic party ought not to let any rich man so completely finances its activities and pay its bills," said the Baltimorian, "It isn't self-respecting and it isn't good."

Says Raskob Amateur.

Kent referred to Raskob as "a bread-heather amateur in politics who has had the covers pulled off

(Continued on Page Six.)

WHERE KIDNAPED BOY WAS HELD



Associated Press Photo

The house in Webster Groves, a St. Louis suburb, where Adolphus Busch Orthwein, 13, son of Percy J. Orthwein and grandson of August A. Busch, was held for 18 hours before he was released unharmed. The automobile in which the boy was abducted is shown by the house. Police sought Charles Abernathy (inset), 28-year-old negro, as the kidnaper.

BROADWAY WELCOMES TALLULAH BANKHEAD

U. S. Girl Who Made Good on English Stage to Appear in Talkies.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13. (AP)—Tallulah Bankhead of Alabama and London came back today, a star to the land she left eight years ago—then an unknown.

As she walked down the gang plank of the Aquitania shortly after noon she was greeted by a delegation of Broadway royalty with the homage due an American girl who has become the most glamorous figure in the London theatre.

Her most thrilling moment came when she was met by her father, Representative W. B. Bankhead. The boat docked early and he arrived late. His blonde daughter ran from one end of the pier to the other for 20 minutes before she found him.

Earlier in the day she had received a wireless from him telling her to be prepared to have "your gizzard squeezed out when we meet."

First Visit Since 1928.

This is her first visit to her native country since 1928 when she came over on business for only a few days. She is back to appear in talking pictures and begins work immediately on "A New York Lady," with Clive Brooks.

"If I am successful in pictures," she said, "I will stay here indefinitely. If I do not make a go of it I shall return to London immediately. I have no plans to appear on Broadway although I might if I could find a suitable play."

"And don't ask me questions about romances. I have enough troubles now. I do prefer an American husband for a husband and I hope to find a nice one over here."

WALLACE BANKS REELECT OFFICERS

Directors and officers of the Wallace Bank & Trust company and the First National bank of Wallace were reelected at stockholders' and directors' meetings at the two institutions Tuesday night.

Jerome J. Day, Frank M. Rothrock, Paul Leuschel, Ramsay M. Walker, John P. Mahoney, Axel P. Ramstedt and Henry Lawrence Day were named directors of the Wallace Bank & Trust company.

At the directors' meeting following the stockholders' meeting the following were reelected: Jerome J. Day, president; Mr. Walker, vice president, and Paul Leuschel, cashier.

The First National bank directors were named as follows by the stockholders: James P. McCarthy, John C. White, Alfred Page, Walter H. Hanson, J. W. Wimer, M. J. Flohr and C. W. Newton.

At the directors' meeting following Mr. Flohr was named president; Mr. McCarthy, vice president; Mr. Wimer, cashier, and Charles Keating, assistant cashier.

Other routine business was transacted at both meetings.

DECREASE IN "EXTRA" WOMEN.

LONDON, (AP)—England's surplus women are decreasing. Now there are only 1,500,000 more women than men. In 1924 there were 1,900,000.

DROUGHT BILL TO CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. (AP)—The house hauled the drought loan fund appropriation bill today from the legislative bog in which it has floundered for eight days, and sent it on to conferences still burdened with dissension.

Almost simultaneously President Hoover called on the public in a proclamation for $10,000,000 to be expended by the Red Cross in buying food and clothing for the sufferers of the drought area.

Sharp spoken conflict surrounded the action of the house. This pivoted on the senate amendment increasing the bill's total from $45,000,000 to $60,000,000 by the addition of a fund with which farmers would be authorized to buy food for themselves and families.

DRY LAW QUESTION IS RAISED AGAIN

Rattle of Prohi Armor Heard Yesterday; Wets Ready to Battle.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. (AP)—The rattle of prohibition armor was heard again today in the house.

Wet forces prepared for an assault on the increased allowances for prohibition in the $135,739,000 annual supply bill for the state, justice, labor and commerce departments.

The contest over the increase of $2,369,000 allowed the prohibition bureau for 500 additional agents will be waged by the house wet bloc Thursday when consideration of the measure gets underway.

In addition efforts to prevent the use of funds for procuring alcoholic evidence and for "undercover agents" are to be made by Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts, a republican member on the appropriations committee.

Sets Aside $11,369,000.

As reported by that group today the bill sets aside $11,369,000 for the prohibition bureau which was transferred to the justice department from the treasury last June.

The measure allows a total increase of $5,831,000 for the four departments over current outlays. Of this the justice department alone received $5,843,000 additional over this year to expand penal institutions to care for growing court business and to enforce prohibition.

The justice department received $61,230,000; commerce, $53,988,000, a decrease of $627,000; labor $13,830,000, an increase of $1,609,000, to be used largely in deporting allens, and state, $16,681,000.

The Day in Washington

(By Associated Press.)

Senate confirmed Edgar B. Grossard and Lincoln Dixon as members of the tariff commission.

Congressional confreres disagreed on $15,000,000 food loan proposal for drought relief.

President Hoover asks $10,000,000 for Red Cross drought relief fund.

Alfred E. Smith demands apology of republican national committee for circulation of literature in Nebraska senatorial campaign by Robert H. Lucas.

Congressional confreres disagreed on Muscle Shoals compromise proposal.

House passed Vestal copyright bill. Senator Shortridge advocated an oil tariff.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS SEEN BY MANY

Belief Grows Despite Varied Business Disposed of by Congress at Tuesday's Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. (AP)—Like a magic lantern operator congress flashed some familiar slides today on its legislative screen—drought relief confirmation, Muscle Shoals and a campaign fund investigation.

Some progress was made. The senate confirmed the two remaining members of the tariff commission, the house sent the drought relief bill to conference. This was not enough, however, to lessen the growing belief and an extra session may be necessary.

It was late in the day before the senate finished any work. It began with debate over the confirmation of Edward B. Brossard, republican, Utah as a member of the tariff commission.

Desk Pounding Futile.

Senator Robinson, the minority leader, at times pounded the desk in front of him vigorously as he demanded the senate reject Gossard. He and others did most of the talking but on the final vote Brossrd's friends had ballots to spare.

Lincoln Dixon was confirmed as a commission member without a record vote.

The democrats tried a number of parliamentary maneuvers in the house in an effort to get it to approve the $15,000,000 provision for human food in the drought relief bill. Administration supporters opposed to the provision held fast through the hum and confusion of several votes. The house confreres were marched away with instructions to oppose the $15,000,000.

The senate confreres, who met them, were instructed to approve it. Some disagreement was the result.

Copyright Bill Passes House.

The house, however, disposed of the Vestal copyright bill, pending for eight years. It provides for an automatic copyright and the United States to the join the International Copyright union.

Congressional confreres disagreed on Muscle Shoals.

Alfred E. Smith was not present at a senate campaign funds commission hearing but a letter he wrote dominated the session.

He said he thought an apology was due him from the republican national committee for permitting Robert H. Lucas to circulate, in Nebraska last fall, a cartoon which mentioned him in an attempt to defeat Senator Norris.

Chairmen Fess and Lucas had no comments to make.

GIVE UP HOPE FOR 'PAYLOAD' PILOTS

Portuguese Order Search But Nothing is Found Near Miguel Island.

LISBON, Jan. 13. (AP)—A bit of hope for the safety of Lieutenant William S. MacLaren and Mrs. Beryl Hart, missing since they left Bermuda Saturday noon in the seaplane, Trade Wind, for the Azores, was bashed tonight.

Portuguese admiralty officials ordered an eager search today when they received reports from New York that the plane was believed to have fallen into the sea about 20 miles off Mosteiros point off San Miguel island.

Villagers were said to have seen the plane diving for the water but the San Miguel wireless station, to which the report was attributed, informed the government tonight the object which fell was only a rocket fired from a steamer engaged in gunnery practice nearby.

POLICE, LIQUOR MEN IN BATTLE

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 13. (AP)—A running gun battle through the downtown streets early today resulted in capture of two men described by customs officers as members of a ring of liquor runners, and of a third whom they considered an associate. No one was wounded.

H. Hollis and Clay Rosell of Armstead, Mont., are held for investigation, while J. B. Phillips is booked on a charge of threats to kill.

MISS BOW TAKES STAND IN TRIAL

Charges Secretary Stole $16,000; Telegrams Are Sensation.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 13. (AP)—Clara Bow, "It" girl of the screen, took the stand in superior court today alternately to smile, cry and hurl charges at her former secretary, Daisie DeBoe, charged with grand theft in connection with the alleged unauthorized withdrawal of more than $16,000 from a special bank account.

Spectators, strung far out into corridors, craned their necks for a glimpse of the screen star or to catch a few words of her testimony.

Miss Bow summed up her views of the case with the statement:

"I trusted her. It was a mistake."

Manager Household

The "It" girl testified that although Miss DeBoe was employed as a secretary she soon was managing Miss Bow's entire household, "hiring and firing" the help.

Nathan Freedman., attorney for the defendant, asked the actress: "Didn't you give her full authority to sign your checks?"

"Yes, on the special account," Miss Bow replied.

Freedman said there were 1558 canceled checks and a bank clerk previously had testified that in two years withdrawals from the special account totaled $199,907.73.

At one time when Miss Bow said she had not authorized payment of 37 checks drawn for clothing, jewelry and automobiles she glanced at her former secretary and broke into tears.

"Go ahead and snear at me Daise," she cried.

Charges Blackmail.

Miss Bow charged Miss DeBoe wanted $125,000 "for letters and telegrams of mine she held."

The letters and telegrams which came from the flaxen-haired actress' "boy friends," she explained, were seized by the district attorney's office before Miss DeBoe could press her claims.

Near the end of the session the state presented a sheath of telegrams to Miss Bow for identification. Prosecutors said they were recovered when they were requested to investigate the case.

Reading of the telegrams was one of the sensations of the session.

Telegrams Read.

The telegrams were as follows:

"To Clara Bow, San Francisco

"Be a good girl and don't stay out too late with the boys all Frisco is not large enough for my love (signed) Harry."

"New York, January 1, 1930

"Be a good girl and don't forget the locket for my chain (signed) Harry."

"New York January 20 1929

"To Clara Bow Sylvan Lodge hospital

"Grief stricken by message in harbor 12 hours before landing received your wire this instant rest well darling have nurse keep me informed (signed) Earl."

"Boston April 7 1929

"An elegant gift like you none other superior love and loneliness (signed) Earl."

"New York March 31 1929

"Swiftly my love flies back to you my own sweet darling (signed) Earl."

October 21 1929 Los Angeles

"To Clara Bow San Francisco

"Darling sweet to hear word from you homestead not same steam room won't steam since you left I love you I love you I love you (signed) Harry."

INDIAN CONFAB IS SPLIT OPEN

LONDON, Jan. 13. (AP)—The Indian round table conference today split wide open over the old Hindu-Moslem problem and establishment of self-government, which yesterday appeared to be within India's grasp, threatened to be seriously delayed.

As the conference reconvened this morning, the Moslem spokesman declared there could be no transfer of governmental responsibility to India until the Hindu-Moslem problem is solved.

Yesterday when Lord Chancellor Sankey presented the plan of government evolved after weeks of labor, it appeared that India was within reach of a virtual dominion status governed by two legislative houses modeled upon the congress of the United States.

PLANES REPLACE ICEBREAKERS

PUT-IN-BAY, Ohio (AP)—The winter mail route to this little island and its vicinity, considered one of the most hazardous in the United States and Canada, is soon to be carried by airplane instead of by the combination icebreaker boat and sled used for years.

AGE AVERAGE LOW.

NEW YORK (AP)—The average age of employes in the New York headquarters of CBS places figure at 27.5 years.

Democrats Say Measure, Backed by Six Members of Each Party, Will Pass Both Houses of Legislature.

BOISE, Jan. 13. (AP)—The promised primary bill was introduced in the senate today, signed by six republicans and six democrats, and backed by the statement of democratic leaders that it would pass both houses.

Those signing the bill were: republicans—Holden of Bonneville; Leslie of Boundary; Keith of Owyhee; Blair of Bonner; Barron of Camas, and Baker of Custer; democrat——Freehafer of Payette; Vanhosen of Adams; Shafer of Nez Perce; Neil of Benewah; Messan of Canyon and Gibson of Jefferson.

The bill was slightly modified from the "wide open primary" for instead of permitting anyone to file for an office it would require candidates to present petitions signed by 200 voters of whom more then 25 would be from one county. This would apply to state and national offices.

Five Signers Required.

For county offices five signers would be required. All signatures would be pledged not to sign petitions for other candidates for the same office.

A political party would be defined as one which presented a ticket in the last general election with other of the candidates thereon drawing 10 per cent of the total votes cast for that office.

Formation of new parties would be permitted by the system, providing that not fewer than 200 delegates present themselves. The nomination election provided for in the bill would be held on the fourth Tuesday of May, 1932, and biennially thereafter.

Provision was made for non-partisans to present their names in the same manner as partisan candidates except there would be no declaration of party affiliation in the statement.

Limit Campaign Expenditures.

The limit indicated for campaign expenditures was: for United States senator, $5000; for representative in congress, $2500; for state officer, $2000; not more than 20 per cent of the annual salary for the supreme court or district judge, and not more than $250 for any county office or for the legislature.

Following his nomination the candidate would have to file a statement of his expenditures and receipts which he knows others made for his benefit with the secretary of state or auditor.

County committees would be elected by writing in names of eligible candidates at least 16 days after the nominating election platform convention would be held at which delegations to the national convention would be chosen. Delegates to the platform convention would be all candidates nominated for national, state or legislative offices and all county chairmen chosen by county committeemen.

Hire Legal Help.

Both houses hired legal help today. The senate swore in A. C. Cordon, of Rigbee, former assistant attorney general, and Carl Swanstrom, of Kelso, former Adams county prosecutor.

In the house Frank Chalfant, Boise attorney, was hired as clerk to W. D. Gillis.

In calling the first regular meeting of the appropriations committee, representative Jenkins of Oneida, chairman, sounded a warning that no appropriation measures would be approved on the floor before the budget measure is cleared and he cited a statutory measure to support his stand.

BILLION IN AUTO TAXES.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Motor vehicle owners in the United States paid a tax bill of $1,060,000,000 in 1930, more than double the total taxes paid by the railroads of the country, says the American Automobile association.

ROADS OBJECT TO CUT RATES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. (AP)—Three of the largest southwestern carriers today protested to the interstate commerce commission the proposal of the St. Louis-San Francisco railway to put into effect two cents per mile passenger rates over its system.

The roads asked suspension of the rates, which are due to go into effect February 1, and an investigation.

The brief contended the reduction would "require similar reductions in passenger fares between numerous and important commercial points on the lines of railroads operating by your protestants and require numerous reductions at points on the lines of your protestants which are local to such lines."

GREBE WOULD CHANGE CONVENTION SYSTEM

President Pro Tem Says Platform Should be Adopted First.

BOISE, Jan. 13. (AP)—Senator George Grebe, republican of Ada county, president pro tempore, declared in an interview today that whatever form of new election system was enacted he would try to have included in it a provision for holding a platform convention before the candidates are named.

For years, he said, the state has gone ahead nominating its candidates and then drawing a platform on which they will run. Not only does it put the cart before the horse in the case of the nominees for state officers of the ticket, he explained, but deprives the legislators of any choice in the forming of the platform which they are later to be asked to transform into legislation.

If the convention system is continued, he insisted, it should become the pratice to hold the platform convention the first day and take up the nominations later. In that event a candidate who chose not to run on the platform adopted could withdraw without upsetting the entire procedure.

The republican joint "steering committee," an unofficial body of party leaders in the legislature, met this afternoon to form a program of legislation which it will put forward this session.

Members of the "steering committee" are Callahan, Shoshone, Grebe, Aram; Nelson, Kootenai; Halferty, Valley; Isaacson, Oneida, Holden, Bonneville; Rich. Kaskia, for the senate; and Taylor, Kootenai; Whit, Shoshone; Bottolfson, Butte; Fails, Minadoka; Pettygrove, Twin Falls; Jenkins; Oneida; Turner, Madison; McBirney, Ada, for the house.

Principal Items Listed.

Although the subjects to be included in the program were known to be varied the principal items were:

A modified primary bill to be set up against the direct primary introduced by the democrats; a new revenue system, probably modeled along the lines outlined by Ray Dodge, tax expert, which placed a tax on foreign and domestic corporations for the privilege of doing business in the state; a highway program; a building program; an educational program, and amendments to various administration and regulatory measures.

The results will be presented to the joint majority caucus tomorrow and the results will be made public later.

Grebe said the state should pay the expenses of the delegates to the convention whether it was a platform convention alone or a nominating and platform convention combined.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to bring out "a really representative convention," he said, as many who should attend are barred from becoming delegates because of expenses involved in travel.

ROUTE TOO EXPENSIVE.

ABERDEEN, Jan. 13. (AP)—Major John S. Butler, federal district engineer, said that while the proposed inland waterway from the Columbia river to Puget sound was feasible, it was inadvisable because of the expense the project would entail.

SEEK HERO AWARD.

CHEWELAH, Jan. 13. (AP)—For his rescue of two men from icy waters of Brown's lake, friends of George W. Clark, 65, started a movement to obtain a Carnegie hero award for him. The men were Ellard and Lloyd King.

Captured

Associated Press Photo

Mrs. America Longworth, Franklin, Ohio, 19-year-old mother, was captured with two boy companions and accused of having attempted to rob the Monroe, Ohio, National bank.

LEGISLATURE HAS MUCH WORK TO DO

Seven Weeks Remaining in Which to Complete Business; Two Demands Placed Before Two Houses.

BOISE, Jan. 13. (AP)—With more business before it than an Idaho legislature has had in many years, the forty-first session went into its second week with all machinery in order to begin business.

Committees were formed, the budget was presented and promises made that some of the bills of major importance would be introduced early. Further than this, however, the session was faced with at least two problems not common to at least the most recent sessions—a demand for investigation of the Central Idaho irrigation district, and a demand for establishment of a junior college system.

Demand Investigation.

The demand for the Central Idaho investigation was made by Byron Defenbach in his biennial report released as he retired from office as state treasurer. This project, he said, was financed through the use of the state's name, and by methods which he described as at least subject to inquiry. A million dollar issue of bond was sold, he said, and yet there has been more than three or four settlers on the project, which is located adjacent to Mud Lakes in Jefferson county.

The bonds were sold outside the state, carried the state seal to increase their saleability, and on superficial examination, he said, gave the impression they were backed by the resources of the state.

Virtually no development work on the project was done, he said.

Of Long Standing.

The junior college problem became an issue before the legislature when the Latter Day Saints church announced more than a year ago it would retire from the field of secular education. This meant the early abandonment of Ricks academy in Rexburg by the church. Efforts to forestall the abandonment appeared to have been fruitless, however, for recently Dr. Joseph F. Merrill, church commissioner of education, announced that the church would not operate the school after 1933.

Upper Snake river delegations promptly asked the board of education to press upon the legislature the necessity of taking over the school as a junior college, a request which the board hesitated to grant.

Instead it suggested that the delegation present their budget directly to the legislature along with a request for a junior college backed by citizens and the chamber of commerce of Boise.

Another meeting of the board to hear further arguments for the system will be held January 19 after which, it may be expected, the delegations or the board will present their request for inclusion of the junior college idea in the present school system.

Other major enterprises before the legislature include enactment of a direct primary measure, solution of the water problem, construction of a new main building at the asylum at Blackfoot and a new library at the University of Idaho.

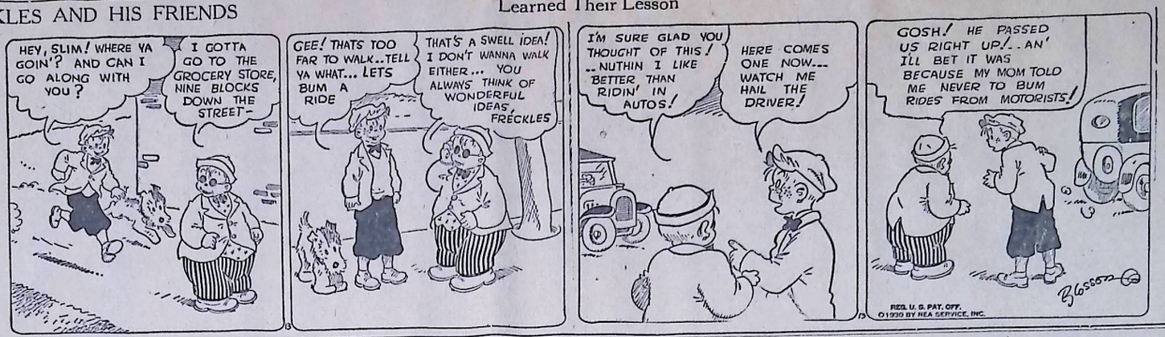
Both the latter may fall to bond issues, or may fall altogether if a deadlock arises as to which will receive the lion's share of the $480,000 in bonds available before the state's bonding limit is reached.

Piled on this are dozens of departmental requests for revision in the law, the annual appropriation measures, three requests for constitutional amendments presented by Governor Ross, and enactment of an initiative and referendum law.

To do all this and much more, the legislature has seven weeks remaining.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Learned Their Lesson


HEY, SLIM! WHERE YA GOIN'? AND CAN I GO ALONG WITH YOU?
I GOTTA GO TO THE GROCERY STORE, NINE BLOCKS DOWN THE STREET—
GEE! THAT'S TOO FAR TO WALK...TELL YA WHAT... LETS BUM A RIDE
THAT'S A SWELL IDEA! I DON'T WANNA WALK EITHER... YOU ALWAYS THINK OF WONDERFUL IDEAS, FRECKLES
I'M SURE GLAD YOU THOUGHT OF THIS! —NUTHIN I LIKE BETTER THAN RIDIN' IN AUTOS!
HERE COMES ONE NOW... WATCH ME HAIL THE DRIVER!
GOSH! HE PASSED US RIGHT UP!.. AN' ILL BET IT WAS BECAUSE MY MOM TOLD ME NEVER TO BUM RIDES FROM MOTORISTS!
Blosser
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
©1930 BY NEA SERVICE, INC.

By Blosser

Trek Over Great Salt Desert Led By "Colonel" Bartleson, in 1841

Released through courtesy of the Utah Historical Landmarks Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

By EDGAR M. LEDYARD, President

After Jedediah Smith's historic trek across the Great Salt desert some four years passed before it was traversed again. In 1841 John Bartleson, a "colonel" of Jackson county, Missouri, was the leader of the second party of white men to successfully cross this great waste.

From Sapling Grove, Missouri to Soda Springs, Idaho, the Bartleson party was a unit of a composite group. Father Pierre-Jean DeSmet of the Society of Jesus and his associates, Father Nicolas Point and Father Gregory Mengarini, three lay-brothers, a blacksmith, a carpenter, a tinner, separated, with others, from the Bartleson party at Soda Springs and made their way to the northwest.

It was the purpose of Father DeSmet and his associates to carry on missionary work there; they emphasized the practical side by taking artisans with them. The ambitions of this group did not overshadow those of some other members of the original party, particularly Bidwell and his associates, who believed in the fabled Buenaventura river connecting Great Salt Lake with which they hoped to make their way to the Pacific ocean.

A side-light on human nature is shown in the case of John Bidwell who was one among 500 of the organizers of the Western Emigration society, each of whom signed a pledge to make the trip and all of whom withdrew with the exception of Bidwell.

Wanted to be Leader.

Like many other expeditions this one was a combination of the "determined" remnants of other organizations. Sixty-nine people started out from Sapling Grove with John Bartleson as captain, who was chosen, "not because he was the best man," but because he refused to go if he did not occupy a position as leader. The party was fortunate in having as its guide the experienced trailsman and Indian strategist, Thomas Fitzpatrick.

According to Father DeSmet, 50 of the 69 carried guns and could use them advantageously. Oxen, mules and horses were the motive power; no cows were taken along which proved a hardship on the children. Each member of the party was presumed to have not less than a barrel of flour, with sufficient sugar to carry him through; for meat the party depended upon game along the route. Bidwell states that his gun was an old flintlock, but a good one. He chose this rather than one of the "newfangled" ones with percussion caps since old hunters told him that the caps might become lost or wet, whereas if a flint were lost another one could be picked up on the plains. There was probably not more than $100 in cash in the entire party; had there been more, there were few places to spend it.

The entire party followed the South Fork of the Platte river, crossed the North Fork, passing noted landmarks like Courthouse Rocks, Scott's Bluff, Chimney Rock, reaching Fort Laramie safely after a few experiences with Indians, Independence Rock and Devil's Gate were noted as they passed along the Sweetwater, after which they struck the Big Sandy, Green river, Black's Fork, the Bear river and Soda Springs.

As noted above, the party divided at Soda Springs. The original party of 69 now numbered 64 since one had been accidentally shot, a man named Simpson left the party at Fort Laramie and three, Peyton, Rodgers and Frye, turned back at Green river. When Father DeSmet turned to the northwest with his immediate party, Fitzpatrick and others, there were only 32 in the Bartleson-Bidwell group who determined to go to California by way of Great Salt Lake and the Humboldt.

Mystery Country.

In the words of Bidwell, the country to the west was a "veritable terra incognito" and the only thing the party knew was that California lay in that direction.

The Bartleson party did some little exploration work around Soda Springs mostly in response to curiosity. The expedition was delayed while awaiting the arrival of the four men sent to Fort Hall to obtain information regarding the route across the desert. Ten days were required for the Fort Hall trip but the men returned to the main party without any definite information regarding the route.

It was September when they reached the northern extremity of Great Salt Lake. Traveling in this section was very difficult and delays of an hour or more occurred daily. The aspect of the country was forbidding with its alkali and stunted sagebrush. The water at the mouth of Bear river, while salty, quenched the thirst of the animals and saved their lives but the alkali vegetation they refused, jaded as they were.

Two more scouts were sent out to obtain information and five days passed before these men returned with the information that they could see mountains in the distance. The party then decided to throw away all unnecessary equipment, pack their possessions on the oxen, mules and horses and make a race across the desert. Pilot peak was finally reached and from that point the party made southwest, following somewhat the present line of the Western Pacific railroad in this vicinity, then through Steptoe valley into Ruby valley and north through Secret pass, striking the Humboldt in the vicinity of Halleck according to some authorities and beyond Elko according to others.

The Humboldt, with its boggy banks and nonpalatable water, was followed to the "Sink." While camped on Walker river, eight men were sent ahead to explore the country to the south. These men probably reached what is now called Carson Lake; the Indians there were friendly and supplied them with fish and pine nuts.

Trip Hard on Bartleson.

Captain Bartleson, overweight when he left Missouri, was reduced to a shadow and remembering the delectable things of that state said: "Boys, if I ever get back to Missouri I will not leave that country. I would gladly eat out of the troughs with my hogs." Bartleson left the party twice and Benjamin Kelsey was in charge when part of the Sierras were crossed. Some of the emanciated horses were stolen and killed by the Horse Thief Indians.

The party finally arrived in California without knowing where they were and some thought that 500 more miles of travel lay ahead. Mt. Diablo, now famous as a triangulation point, was sighted. The San Joaquin river was crossed and soon afterward they reached Dr. Marsh's ranch where the tired travelers learned that they were in El Dorado.

Bidwell is warm in his admiration for Jimmy John, lost for two months but finally making his way to Fort Sutter, and equally enthusiastic over the treatment of the party by Dr. Marsh.

Strange as it may seem, the entire party finally reached Sutter's Fort without the loss of an individual.

Bartleson's memory is lost in the maelstorm of California occupation, the gold rush and other early events of California.

Bidwell learned ranching from Sutter, also how to handle Indians, drew the contract between Sutter and Marshall for the building of the mill where gold was discovered, wrote the declaration of the "Bear Flag Revolution," took $100,000 in gold out of Bidwell's bar, founded Chico, became California's first candidate for the presidency and was noted for his splendid philanthropy.

The original party contained two great early western journalists, Bidwell and Father DeSmet; to those two men posterity is indebted for most of the knowledge of the personnel of this expedition and the conditions under which it was made.

MULLAN

Mrs. Catherine Thurston and daughter Sadie were Wallace visitors Monday.

H. L. White of Wallace transacted business here Tuesday.

Charles Anderson, manager of the Liberty theatre at Mullan, who recently underwent a major operation is reported to be improving.

Mrs. Harry Burns entertained a few friends Monday evening at a delightful bridge party. Those present were Mesdames John Wheatley, R. O. Williams, John Conwell, Fred Schofield, James Hutchins, John Bohanon and Ray Mather of Wallace.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley McFarland, who have been visiting with relatives here, left Tuesday for their home at Great Falls, Mont.

Fritz Hockman spent several hours in Wallace Tuesday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Charett and son, who have been residents of Mullan for the past year, are leaving this week for Superior, Mont., where Mr. Charett has accepted a position as deputy sheriff.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Mather of Wallace visited here Monday evening.

L. J. Morris, Seattle, transacted business here Tuesday afternoon.

B. J. Elemendorf, San Francisco, was a Mullan business visitor Tuesday.

J. C. Johnson spent several hours in Wallace on business Tuesday.

Harry Foskett, Seattle, was a Mullan business caller Tuesday.

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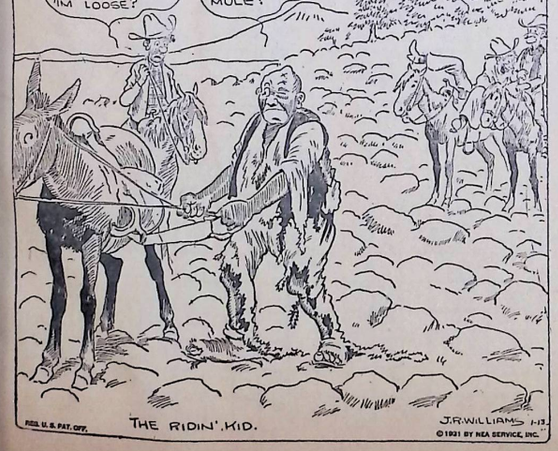
By Williams


GOOD NIGHT, ICK! YUH HUNG ONTO THET MULE AFTER HE DUMPED YUH OFF AN LET 'IM DRAG YUH NEAR A'MILE — WHY DIDNT YUH TURN 'IM LOOSE?
BOY — YO FINK I'SE GWINE TER WALK HOME, LONG EZ AH CAIN HANG ONTER DISH YERE MULE?
HEE UH — T'SAVE TWO MILES O' WALKIN', HE'S WUSS OFF THAN IF HE'D WALKED TWO HUNDRED.
THE RIDIN' KID.
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
J.R.WILLIAMS 1-13
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TELEVISIONS

You would say she had X-ray eyes... was clairvoyant... a fortune teller—except that thousands of shoppers see as clearly as she into the contents of perfectly opaque jars, and fortell with the same swift accuracy the future of the things they buy.

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She has only this left to do. No worrying or hesitating when confronted by two jars, each equally inviting. No doubts about their makers. Advertisements have told her the invisible merits—given her clear true images of the contents of those jars, and the results of their use.

Rare is the woman who can boast she has never bought anything she wishes she hadn't bought. But with the aid of advertisements, that sort of buying is almost entirely done away with. A regular reading of advertisements keeps shopping-tempers sweet.

BILL TILDEN TO PLAY AS PROF IN TENNIS

Famous Racquet Star Leaves Amateur Ranks; Began Tennis at Age of Five and Attained International Fame.

This is the first of a series of three articles detailing the tennis career of William T. Tilden II, the "Big Bill" of national and international fame.

By LOREN DISNEY.
(Associated Press Sports Writer)

NEW YORK. (AP)—"Game! set, match—Tilden!"

The cry that has rung out seven times since 1920 at the end of the final match for the American singles tennis championship; that has been the bulwark of American success in the Davis Cup play during the last decade, and that as late as 1930 signified the 37-year-old man had overcome the thundering service of the youthful Wilmer Allison at Wimbledon for the British tennis title, is to be heard no more.

William Tatem Tilden II, whose multitudinous victories gained him the title of the greatest tennis player of all time, has turned professional. Henceforth he will figure in the game of amateur tennis, which has absorbed his energies since the age of five, only as a coach of young players.

"Love of Game."

Such teaching, Tilden says, will be done "gratis" for "love of the game." Tilden, like Bobby Jones, gave up his amateur standing to demonstrate his specialty in motion pictures. But unlike Jones, holder of all four major golf titles, Tilden quit with the peak of his form long since behind him.

Two years ago Tilden realized that the slowing up of his legs had turned him into an "aged net star" and announced his retirement then.

He, however, decided on one last fling.—took his tottering underpinning to Europe, cleaned up everything along the Riviera, won the 1930 British title, and the United States Ambassador to France requested of the U. S. L. T. A. that he be allowed to play in the Davis Cup matches.

He won the only match the Americans took from the French, but he was unable to climax his last campaign with another American singles title. John Doeg of California beat him in the semi-finals.

Dempsey of Tennis.

During the decade that Tilden was under the sports spot light, he occupied much the same position that Jack Dempsey did in boxing, Jones in golf and Babe Ruth does in baseball. He was the colorful "super-man."

Most of the Tilden "color" was supplied by his cannon ball service, his last minute rallies to come from behind, his limping to victory after a trick knee had pulled him, and his stubborn battles with American tennis heads in which he contended appearing in plays and writing about tennis were not violations of the amateur code.

Tilden's first nationaal singles title came when he was 27. At the age of 18, after 13 years of tennis Tilden completely made over his game and worked six years to perfect a new system in the teeth of universal criticism of his friends. As he explained:

Started at Five.

"I started to play as soon as I was old enough to hold a racquet, at the age of five.

"From the age of 12 to about 19 or 20 I played pretty badly. I was wild as a hawk. I was just a 'swatter type.' At about 18 I made up my mind to remodel my game, which was very creditable off the ground and had as its only redeeming feature a fast service.

"I realized it wouldn't get me anywhere and that I needed a sound ground game. On that theory I analyzed my play along common-sense, scientific lines and for the next half-dozen years, or until I was 25, I worked on an all-court game.

"Everyone, including my friends, told me I was foolish; that I couldn't be both a baseline and net player but fortunately I was pig-headed enough not to believe them and kept at it.

"As a result in 1918 I got to the finals of the national singles, losing to Lindley Murray, and found a place in the 'first ten' for the first time."

Had Lesson to Learn.

Despite the success that came at last with his all-court game, Tilden found that he still had one more lesson to learn. "Little Bill" Johnston pointed it out to him in the finals of the singles championships in 1919.

Johnston pounded Tilden's backhand to pieces. Tilden's returns were purely defensive gestures, and he realized that his six years of practice hadn't been quite enough. During the following winter he worked four days a week to change his backhand over to a weapon of offense.

At last he was ready. The next year he won the first major tournament, a victory which Tilden has said provided his greatest thrill in tennis.

The scene was the historic court at Wimbledon. The match was the challenge round for the English championship, a match no American had ever won.

Sinking Sensation.

Tilden was then 27. A gangling, lantern-jawed man who rushed all over the court, willing to throw dignity and his style of play aside at any time to scramble to return a hard shot. He entered that match with a sinking sensation, Tilden says.

Earlier in the tournament, his trick knee had gone bad, and Tilden was fearful that it would give way again.

Patterson swept through the first set, while Tilden searched for a weakness in the Australian's game. Along toward the end of the set, he found it. Ironically enough, it was Patterson's backhand.

Tilden pounded that backhand until it crumpled and continued pounding until the first American had won the British title, and notched the first of a string of major triumphs never before equaled.

Sport Slants

By ALAN GOULD
Associated Press Sports Editor

Ty Cobb cost Detroit only $700 when he was plucked from a minor league club. Tris Speaker was a mere $500 baseball chattel. Jack Dempsey was clumsy when he made his debut in the east. The folks were at one time discouraged about Bob Jones ever winning a big golf title.

So, after all, it isn't so stranze to find out now that Knute Kenneth Rockne, when a $1,200 assistant coach at Notre Dame, 14 years ago, was considered too young and inexperienced to succeed Jesse Harper as the man in charge of the "Irish" gridiron destinies.

Harper seemed about the only one convinced Rockne had the stuff to make a first class head coach. He had developed the young Norwegian as a star player and had him as an assistant coach for four years.

Harper was ready to step out after having put the Notre Dame "system" on a thorough-going basis. He suggested Rockne, then oly 28 years old, for the job but the university heads objected strongly. In effect they said to Harper:

"We've built up a fine system now. Why run the risk of having it spoiled by a young, inexperienced and impetuous fellow? We need a seasoned veteran to continue the work."

Other names were suggested but Harper discovered flaws and pointed them out. He always came back with a recommendation for Rockne. Why, they finally asked, was he so persistent about it?

"I've got to be. I promised Rockne the job four years ago," Harper replied.

And so, like any other hero of fact or fiction, the boy from Voss, Norway, got the job and made good.

Frequently, the anvil chorus is out for any figure in sports so successful as Rockne but not so in his case. Coaching friends and rivals, men who have worked with him or played under him, unite in a chorus of enthusiasm for "Rock." One prominent southern coach, who did not go to Notre Dame, said to me:

"Rock's a wizard. It isn't that he has any secrets of play. He teaches his boys how to do the ordinary, fundamental things better than most of the others. He makes the split second count. I've never known him to miss a chance to do some other fellow a good turn, or neglect an opportunity to help the game. No wonder we are all 'for' him."

Joe Nutter, in the Providence Bulletin, points out that William Wallace Wade, Alabama's sensationally successful head football coach, is one of the very few products of Brown university to take up coaching and by far the most famous.

Wade was an effective, though not a great lineman when he wore the Bruin colors, in 1914-16. His coaching success was swift in his native south, first as a high school coach at Tullahoma, Tenn., then as an assistant to Dan McGugin at Vanderbilt and finally at Alabama, starting in 1923. He leaves the Tuscaloosa Terrors, after their greatest season, to take charge at Duke, newest member of the Southern conference.

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FOR SALE—1 MILK COW, VERY gentle, easy milker. To freshen in a few days. J. Capparell, Terror Gulch, opposite Lincoln mine. 25

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FOR RENT—HOUSE, 209 PINE street, and also apartment in Cohen apartments. Inquire at Michael's.

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MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

FOUR CALLEY LEAGUE GAMES ON TAP TONIGHT

Four games are on tap for Wednesday night in the Coeur d'Alene Valley Basketball league, with only one of the five scheduled engagements postponed.

The Wallace Eagles-Mullan Drug game, which was scheduled to be played Wednesday evening on the Wallace court, has been postponed and will be played Saturday evening here.

Rose lake will make its debut in the Valley league in a game with the Morning mine quintet at Mullan. The Big Macs and Wallace Firemen will tangle on the Wallace floor and the Secher Motors-Twin City and Hercules mill-Kellogg Eagles tilts are scheduled for the Kellogg Y. M. C. A. gymnasium.

SARPOLIS, HANSON FIGHT TO DRAW

SPOKANE, Jan. 13. (AP)—Dr. Karl Sarpolis, Cleveland, and Charlie Hanson, Seattle, heavyweights, took a fall apiece for a draw in their eight-round wrestling match here tonight.

Sarpolis used his tricky flying scissors to gain the first fall in the third round. He bounded at Hanson, over balanced him with the impact and had his legs twined about his victim by the time they hit the floor. The fall came at once.

In the seventh round Hanson picked Sarpolis above his head and hurled him to the floor. The doctor momentarily was stunned and Hanson sat on him.

Tug-of-war is now one of the most popular sports in Italy.

Colorado Metal Output Reported

(Continued From Page Two)

operations at the mine were confined to development work. Small shipment of gold ore was made from the Idaho and Valley View.

Eagle county became one of the principal producing counties in 1930 through the production of the Empire Zinc company's Eagle mine on Battle mountain, near Red Cliff. Since 1913, this company has been opening and developing its holdings, with some regular annual production, but throughout 1930 it ran its 600-ton jig and flotation mill, completed and set in operation in November, 1929. This mill is built in an excavation cut into the granite face of Eagle canyon and therefore is mostly underground. In addition to milling the zinc-lead ore, the company continued to ship copper-iron-silver-gold and iron-silver-gold ore to Utah smelters. The zinc concentrates from the mill were sent to Depue, Ill., and the lead concentrates to the Leadville smelter.

Leadville Produces.

Lake county (Leadville) in 1930 produced $79,339 in gold, 616,783 ounces of silver, 12,718,000 pounds of lead, 254,000 pounds of copper and 23,112,000 pounds of zinc, as compared with $138,031 in gold, 394,270 ounces of silver, 10,343,286 pounds of lead, 317,096 pounds of copper, and 26,828,000 pounds of zinc in 1929. The Leadville district also produced 20,000 long tons of iron-manganese ore. The Leadville Zinc-Lead 250-ton selective flotation mill was operated steadily, chiefly on zinc-lead-iron-silver sulphide ore from the Leadville Deep Mines company, a holding, leasing and operating company of properties on Carbonate Hill and Adelaide Park, including the properties of the Iron Silver Mining company, the Western Mining company, the Empire Zinc company and others.

The property is worked through two shafts, the Greenback and Pyrenees, both about 1400 feet deep. Water pumped averages about 1400 gallons a minute. Iron-silver sulphide smelting ore was also shipped to the Leadville smelter and zinc-lead-silver sulphide ore to the zinc oxide plant at Coffeyville, Kan. Gold ore from the Ibex and Silver Spoon mines was shipped to the Golden Cycle mill, at Colorado Springs. During 1930, the American Smelting and Refining company released its interest in the Yak company (drainage and operating adit, four miles long) to the Yak company. Other producers in the district were the Maid of Erin-Henriett, Resurrection and Dolly B.

The Climax Molybdenum company at Climax, 14 miles north of Leadville, continued its new Philipson tunnel (165 feet below the present working level) through the Mosquito fault and into the mineralized area and continued to mill at the rate of 1100 tons a day, producing 3,100,000 pounds of contained elemental molybdenumr in its molybdenite concentrate. This company also completed a new crushing plant, which has a capacity of 300 tons an hour.

Reduce Production.

Pitkin county (Aspen) showed the effect of the low prices of silver and lead by reducing its production from 98,800 ounces of silver and 1,426,826 pounds of lead in 1929 to 56,207 ounces and 741,000 pounds, respectively; and the mines of Mineral county (Creede), which produced 612,497 ounces of silver in 1929, ceased to operate after July, 1930, producing up to that time 404,767 ounces of silver.

The United States Vanadium company's 140-ton roast, leaching and precipitating mill, at Rifle, was operated continuously during 1930 on ore from its vanadium mine, 12 miles from Rifle.

From Gunnison county, small shipments of gold ores were made to the Golden Cycle mill from Ohio City prospector and a gold-silver ore from the Vulcan-Mammoth Chimney-Good Hope group, at Vulcan.

The Rawley mine, at Bonanza, Saguache county, re-opened in 1926 and continuously worked since that date, was closed in the latter part of June, 1930, and the machinery of the 400-ton flotation mill and all other equipment was sold for its salvage value.

Rio Grande county produced $7979 in gold from the Little Annie mine, at Summitville, and the Miser group, at Jasper.

Small Shipments.

Summit county's production in 1930 was confined to small shipments of lead-silver ore from Breckenridge and Montezuma and to placer gold-silver bullion from the Continental Dredging company's dredge on Blue river, below Breckenridge, and small hydraulicing and sluicing operations on Blue and Swan rivers.

Park county's gold production increased from $256,797 in 1929 to $494,305 in 1930, as the result of increased shipments of higher than the usual grade gold ore from the London mine. Shipments of gold ore were also made from the Orphan Boy and the Pacific properties. Development work was done at the Hock Hocking, Paris-Fanny and Weber groups.

Clear Creek county showed an increase in its gold production owing to the operations of the Little Mattie and Lincoln mines near Idaho Springs, and the Gold Dirt, at Empire, but a decrease for silver and lead, owing to the idleness of silver mines at Silver Plume. Gilpin county showed an increase in gold production from the operations of the Chain-O-Mines, at Central City. The small lots of gold ore from Boulder county in 1930 were not equal to the total of similar small lots for 1929. The sluicing operations attached to the gravel and sand washing plants in the bed of Clear Creek in Adams county recovered $5251 in gold in 1930 as compared with $4073 in 1929.

3 BURKE MEN LOSE FATHER

BURKE, Jan. 13. (Special)—Thomas Head, father of Pat, Kevin and Jim Head of the place, who died at Tabor, Alberta, Canada, was buried there today. Mr. and Mrs. Pat Head and Mr. and Mrs. Kevin Head attended the funeral. Jim was unable to go because of illness. In addition two sons and a daughter survive.

W. R. C. TO INSTALL

The Women's Relief corps will meet in the Odd Fellows hall Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock to install officers for 1931. Lunch will be served.

For Short Term Loans See
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Says DR. A. F. ADAMS

City Health Officer, Reno, Nevada

CITY BOARD OF HEALTH
CITY HALL
RENO, NEVADA

September 23, 1930.

The American Cigar Company,
111 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Gentlemen:

Your very effective campaign in the newspapers against "spit-tipping" by some cigar manufacturers is decidely in the interest of the public health and in my opinion you are to be commended for this public service.

The use of the word "spit" forcibly calls attention to the evils of the "spit-tipping" methods and no other word could as effectively get over your message to the public.

Our health department is interested in those campaigns which tend to improve general health conditions and in our opinion your present campaign comes within this classification.

Therefore since I consider your campaign to be in the interest of public health since it directs attention to a bad sanitary condition in some cigar manufacturing plants, you have my permission to use this letter if my statement is of value to you.

Sincerely yours,
A. F. Adams
City Health Officer.

...one of 56 health officials from 56 different points approving Cremo's crusade against spit or spit-tipping.

Every smoker, every wife whose husband smokes cigars, should read Dr. Adams' letter.

"Who are the friends of 'Spit'?"

YOU MAY WELL ASK THIS QUESTION WHEN 56 IMPORTANT HEALTH OFFICIALS HAVE WRITTEN SO STRONGLY AGAINST THE EVILS OF SPIT OR SPIT-TIPPING.

Dr. Adams writes: "The use of the word 'spit' forcibly calls attention to the evils of the 'spit-tipping' methods."

The war against spit is a crusade of decency. Join it...Smoke Certified Cremo—a really wonderful smoke—mild—mellow—nut-sweet! Every leaf entering the clean, sunny Cremo factories is scientifically treated by methods recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture.

In this period of cold weather and cracked lips, above all insist on a cigar—free of the spit germ.

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